(c) the specific measures taken in this regard for implementing in Ninth Five Years Plan Period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) According to the reports received from the Government of Orissa, based on crop cutting experiments, 15,818 villages in 18 districts suffer from crop losses of 50% or more. The State Government propose to declare these villages as "drought affected" under the provisions of the Orissa Relief Code.

(b) and (c) To mitigate the adverse effect of drought, Drought Prone Aeas Programme is under implementatiion in 8 districts of Orissa. The programme will continue during Ninth Five Year Plan.

Seizure of Chemical Weapons

1953. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the chemical weapons seized in the Kashmir valley during the past three years by BSF;

(b) the details thereof and the manner in which these got entry into the valley; and

(c) the action plan formulated by the Government to check such activities in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALSUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) to (c) According to available information a container/grenade suspected to be a chemical grenade had been recovered by the BSF on 12 January 1997 in village Nuran. On further examination by experts it was found to be a country made grenade and not a chemcial grenade. There are no other reports pertaining to recovery/seizure of chemical weapons in J&K. Sustained efforts are being made by the security forces to contain the possibilities of smuggling and infiltration of weapons, etc. into the States from across the border.

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Power in U.P.

1954. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total generating capacity, supply and demand of power in Uttar Pradesh during 1993-96, year-wise;

(b) the gap between demand and supply of power during the year 1995-96, till date; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fulfil the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b) Installed capacity and power supply position in (Uttar Pradesh during the period 1993-94 to 1996-97 (upto January, 1997) is given below :

Year	Installed Capacity (MW)	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Shortage (MU)	%
1993-94	5579.74	33735	30476	3259	9.7
1994-95	6074.74	37195	32652	4543	12.2
1995-96	6074.74	38690	34279	4411	11.4
1996-97 (upto Jan.'97)	6074.74	34155	29605	4550	13.3

(c) Various measures to improve the availability of power in Uttar Pradesh include maximising the genertion from the existing capacity, implementation of R&M programme, reduction in Transmission & Distribution losses, effective load management and energy conservation measures and obtaining assistance from neighbouring States/Systems.

Unemployment in Bihar

1955. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the increasing unemployment problem in Bihar;

(b) whether unemployed people, who are mostly scheduled castes/scheduled tribes are forced by migrate to other states, such as Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and West Bengal, where they are economically exploited;

(c) whether the Government propsoe to check this exodus; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (d) According to National Sample Surveys in 48th round (January-December, 1992) and NSS 50th round (July, 1993-June, 1994), the number of unemployed per 1000 persons by broad usual principal status was 5 and 7 respectively in rural areas of Bihar.

Tackling problems of unemployment is one of the thrust areas in the 8th Five Year Plan. Major employment and poverty alleviation programmes aer accordingly being implemented in the country including Bihar for the benefit of the rual poor. These programmes include Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme which